

MOW

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it. *Locke.*
 There is a certain sentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South's Sermons.*
 4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burlesque language.
 Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Add.*
 5. Cry; voice.
 Coward dogs
 Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten
 Runs far before them. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
 The boar
 Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
 All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*
 You don't now thunder in the capitol,
 With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee. *Addison.*
 6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face, in this sense, is said to make *mouths*.
 Perfevere, counterfeit sad looks,
 Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakespeare.*
 Against whom make ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue?
 Why they should keep running asses at Coteskill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addison.*
 7. Down in the MOUTH. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.
 But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were down in the *mouth*. *L'Estrange.*
 To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big; to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate.
 Nay, an thoult *mouth* *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 When Progne's or Thyestes' feast they write,
 And for the *mouth* actor verse indite;
 Thou neither like a bellows swell't thy face,
 Nor canst thou strain thy throat. *Dryden's Persius.*
 I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
 And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate. *Addison.*
 To MOUTH. *v. a.*
 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult.
 Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Twitch'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
 Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*
 2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth.
 Come carried let such as be poorer go and glean,
 And after thy cattle to *mouth* it up clean. *Tusser's Husb.*
 Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
 The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
 And now he feasts *mouth*ing the flesh of men. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To seize in the mouth.
 He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw;
 First *mouth'd* to be last swallow'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 Lucilius never fear'd the times;
 Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
 He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*
 4. To form by the mouth.
 In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear asunder; the beholder at first light imputes the ensuing form to the *mouth*ing of the dam. *Br. Vulgar Err.*
 MOUTHED. *adj.* [from *mouth*.]
 1. Furnish'd with a mouth.
 One tragick sentence if I dare deride,
 Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
 Or well *mouth'd* Booth with emphasis proclaims. *Pope.*
 2. In composition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or baful; and a hard *mouthed* horse, or a horse not obedient to the bit.
 MOUTH-FRIEND. *n. f.* [from *mouth* and *friend*.] One who professes friendship without intending it.
 May you a better feast never behold,
 You knot of *mouth-friends*: smoke and lukewarm water.
 Is your perfection. *Shakespeare.*
 MOUTHFUL. *n. f.* [from *mouth* and *full*.]
 1. What the mouth contains at once.
 2. Any proverbially small quantity.
 A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back. *L'Estrange.*
 You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
 To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air. *Dryden's Two.*
 MOUTH-HONOUR. *n. f.* [from *mouth* and *honour*.] Civility outwardly exprest without sincerity.
 Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
 I must not look to have; but in their stead,
 Cares not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shakespeare.*
 MOUTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mouth*.] Without a mouth.

MUC

Mow. *n. f.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a house; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.
 Learn's skillfulle how
 Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow*. *Tusser's Husb.*
 Where'er I gad, I blouzelind shall view,
 Woods, dairy, barn, and *mow* our passion knew. *Gen.*
 Beans when moist give in the *mow*. *Mortimer's Husb.*
 To Mow. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mopan, Saxon, *Mow* the noun is pronounced as *now*; *mow* verb as *mo*.]
 1. To cut with a scythe.
 Of all the feed that in my youth was sowne,
 Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown*. *Spenser.*
 The care you have
 To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
 Is worthy praise. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.*
 Forth he goes,
 Like to a harvest man, that's talk'd to *mow*
 Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. *Amos vii.*
 Whatever
 The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unspar'd. *Milton.*
 Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomele. *Evelyn.*
 2. To cut down with speed and violence.
 He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage
 poll'd. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
 Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
 Thou and I, marching before our troops,
 May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
 Begin the noble harvest of the field. *Dryden's All for Love.*
 Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
 Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden's En.*
 To Mow. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a *mow*.
 To Mow. *v. n.* To gather the harvest.
 Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims:
 Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*,
 We plough the deep, and reap what others sow. *Waller.*
 Mow. *n. f.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *mout*, French.] Wry mouth; distorted face. This word is now out of use, but retained in Scotland.
 The very subjects came together against me unawares,
 making *mows* at me. *Psal. xxxv. 15. Common Prayer.*
 Apes and monkeys,
 'Twixt two such she's, would chatter this way, and
 Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 Those that would make *mows* at him while my father lived,
 give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakespeare.*
 To Mow. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face.
 Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with
 the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh,
 new oath, that is not stale, but will run round in the mouth.
Archam's Schoolmaster.
 Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of mopping and
mowing. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 For every trifle are they set upon me;
 Sometimes like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
 And after bite me. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 To MOWBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn*.] To ferment and heat
 in the *mow* for want of being dry.
 House it not green, left it *mowburn*. *Mortimer's Husb.*
 MOWER. *n. f.* [from *mow*.] One who cuts with a scythe.
 Set *mowers* a mowing, where meadow is grown. *Tusser.*
 The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
 Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath. *Shakespeare.*
 All else cut off,
 As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
 A field of thistles. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
 Movers and reapers, who spend the most part of the hot
 Summer days expos'd to the sun, have the skin of their hands
 of a darker colour than before. *Boyl.*
 Mo'XA. *n. f.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout
 by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*
 Mo'YLE. *n. f.* A mule; an animal generated between the
 horse and the ass.
 Ordinary husbandmen should quit breeding of horses, and
 betake themselves to *moyles*; a beast which will fare hardly,
 live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens,
 and hath also a pace swift and easy enough. *Cares.*
 'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*
 MUCH. *adj.* [mycker, Swedish; *mucha*, Spanish.] Large in
 quantity; long in time; many in number.
 Let us know
 If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
 And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
 That else must perish here. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
 Thou shalt carry *much* seed out, and shalt gather but little
 in; for the locust shall consume it. *Deut. xxiv. 38.*
 I am well served, to take to *much* pains for one reliev'd to
 make away with himself. *L'Estrange.*
 You

MUC

You were press'd for the sea-service, and got off with
much ado. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*
 MUCH. *adv.*
 1. In a great degree; by far.
 Isaac, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen. xxvi. 16.*
 Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying
 lips a prince. *Prov. xvii. 17.*
 We have had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and
 we gave them reverence; shall we not *much* rather be in sub-
 jection unto the Father of spirits, and live? *Heb. xii. 9.*
 If they escap'd not who refused him that spoke on earth,
much more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him
 that speaketh from heaven. *Heb. xii. 25.*
 Somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear,
 Yet not to *much* but that I noted well
 Who did the most in song and dance excel. *Dryden.*
 2. To a certain degree.
 He charged them that they should tell no man; but the
 more he charged them, so *much* the more a great deal they
 published it. *Mark vii. 36.*
 3. To a great degree.
 So spake, so with'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
 Subscrib'd not. *Mil.*
 To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
 And on thy succour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*
 Your *much*-lov'd fleet shall fond
 Besiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryden.*
 If his rules of reason be not better than his rules for health,
 he is not like to be *much* followed. *Baker's Ref. on Learning.*
 Oh *much* experienc'd man!
 Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
 A *much* afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 3. Often, or long.
 You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
 Think *much*, speak little, and in speaking, sigh. *Dryden.*
 Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
 As *much* recorded, and as often sung. *Granville.*
 4. Nearly.
 All left the world much as they found it, ever unquiet, sub-
 ject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*
 MUCH. *n. f.*
 1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quan-
 tity.
 They gathered against Moses and Aaron, and said, Ye
 take too *much* upon you. *Num. xvi. 3.*
 Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
 Nor murmur take the little I receive. *Dryden's Iliad.*
 They have *much* of the poetry of Meænas, but little of
 his liberality. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*
 The fate of love is such,
 That still it fees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*
Much fuff'ring heroes next their honours claim;
 Those of less noisy and less gulfy fame,
 Fair virtue's silent train. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*
 2. More than enough; a heavy service or burthen.
 Thou think'st it *much* to tread the ooze
 Of the salt deep. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies.
 This gracious act the ladies all approve,
 Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
 And with their mistresses join'd in close debate. *Dryden.*
 3. Any assignable quantity or degree.
 The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there re-
 main'd not so *much* as one. *Exod. xiv. 28.*
 We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou shalt
 need. *2 Chron. ii. 16.*
 The matter of the universe was created before the flood;
 and if any more was created, then there must be as *much* an-
 nihilation to make room for it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 Who is there of whom we can with any rational assurance,
 or perhaps so *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whose
 nature is renewed, whose heart is changed. *South's Sermons.*
 4. An uncommon thing; something strange.
 It was *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace
 should be happy in war. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they should not
 find out the way of writing all that long duration which had
 past before that time. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 5. To make MUCH of. To treat with regard; to fondle; to
 pamper.
 Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from
 a more freight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and
 gladly make *much* of that entertainment which the allotted
 unto him. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The kind understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls
 to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with
 infinite praises. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 When thou camest first,
 Thou stroak'd'st it, and mad'st *much* of me; and would'st
 give me
 Water with berries in't. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

MUCM

MUCH at one. Of equal value; of equal influence.
 Then prayers are vain as curles, *much at one*
 In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's pow'r. *Dryden.*
 MU'CHWHAT. *adv.* [*much* and *what*.] Nearly.
 The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the
 fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of
 strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as
 in the first imaginant. *Granville's Seep. c. 24.*
 The bigness of her body and bill, as likewise the form of
 them, is *muchwhat* as swallows. *More's Antidote ag. Atheism.*
 If we will disbelieve every thing, because we cannot cer-
 tainly know all things, we shall do *muchwhat* as wisely as he
 who would not use his legs because he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*
 Unless he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this
 Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism. *Atterbury.*
 MU'CHEL. *adj.* for muckle or mickle. [mycel, Saxon.] Much.
 He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame, *Fairy Queen.*
 And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Fairy Queen.*
 MU'CID. *n. f.* [mucidus, Lat. mure, Fr.] Slimy; mucky.
 MU'CIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucid*.] Sliminess; multiness. *Ains.*
 MU'CILAGE. *n. f.* [mucilage, French.] A slimy or viscous
 body; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together.
 Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds,
 do contringle, the oil remaining on the top till they be
 stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*
 Your alaternus feed move with a broom, that the seeds clog
 not together, unless you will separate it from the *mucilage*,
 for then you must a little bruise it wet. *Evelyn.*
 Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage*
 adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage*
 from inspissation. *Ray on the Creation.*
 MUCILAGINOUS. *adj.* [mucilagineus, French, from *mucilage*.]
 Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.
 There is a twofold liquor prepared for the injection and
 lubrication of the heads or ends of the bones: an oily one,
 furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by
 certain glandules seated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*
 There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but
 resinous gums, even in common resin. *Grew's Cefmol.*
 MUCILAGINOUS glands.
 Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts; some are small, and
 in a manner miliary glands, because glandules are placed all
 upon the same surface of the membranes which lie over the
 articulations; the other sort are conglomerated, or many
 glandules collected and planted one upon another, so as to
 make a bulk appear conspicuously. *Quincy.*
 MUCILAGINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mucilaginous*.] Sliminess;
 viscosity.
 MUCK. *n. f.* [meox, Saxon; myer, Islandick.]
 1. Dung for manure of grounds.
 Hale out thy *muck*, and plow out thy ground. *Tusser.*
 It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to
 recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with
muck water, which is like to be more forcible, is not prac-
 tised. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N°. 403.*
 The swine may see the pearl, which yet he values but
 with the ordinary *muck*. *Granville's Apology.*
 There are, who
 Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land
 Induce laborious, and with fat'ning *muck*
 Belfnear the roots. *Philips.*
 Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
 Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy.
 Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
 And low abate the high heroick spirit
 That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 3. To run a MUCK, signifies, I know not from what deriva-
 tion, to run madly and attack all that we meet.
 Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
 And runs on Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*
 Satire's my weapon, but I am too discreet
 To run a *muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace.*
 To MUCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with *muck*;
 to dung.
 Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
 Would now be twifallow'd. *Tusser.*
 MU'CKENDER. *n. f.* [muckhair, French; mocadero, Spanish;
muckinon, low Latin.] A handkerchief.
 For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
 To wipe the flabbings of thy snotty wit. *Dorset.*
 To MU'CKER. *v. n.* [from *muck*.] To scramble for money; to
 hoard up; to get or save meanly: a word used by Chaucer,
 and still retained in conversation.
 MU'CKERER. *n. f.* [from *mucker*.] One that muckers.
 MU'CKHILL. *n. f.* [from *muck* and *hill*.] A dunghill.
 Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from home, seeing a
 crowscrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking
 it for an ill sign his money was digged up. *Burton.*
 MU'CKINESS.